THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for coun-crountforn, will be published every Saturday neutring, at the i-lowing prices: For one copy, 22 per annum; three copies for \$5; it copies for \$3; its copies for \$15; its cript outpies, sent to one active \$\times\_{\times}\$ Saturday outpies, sent to one active \$\times\_{\times}\$ Saturday outpies, sent to one active \$\times\_{\times}\$ Saturday in any commence at any time.

### TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS W THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWAND OHIO RAILBOAD, FALL ARRANGEMENTS, through t aims are now run daily, except Sandar

impton function, he me want.

6 St. Louis, and Chizago Express Councilon issees,
p. m., reaching Chermani at S. p. m., next day,
city with express frain for Louisville, Cairo, and the
st. Louis, Kansans, &c. Time from Washington to

FOR BALTIMORE AND THE EAST:

Sandey at 4.20, a. m., only. Sandey at 4.20 and 6.45 trains only will stop at way stations and for Anpolis connections. The 7.45, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for a West, and the 6.15, 7.45, and 3.36 trains for the Kast. further information inquire at the Ratimore and Ohio Railroad Office, of TROS. H. PARSONS, Agent, Washington. W. P. SMITH,

Master of Transportation, Reitimore.

### YEW ARRANGEMENT.

EAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via GRANGE AND ALEXANDRIA

RAH\_BOAD.

From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennossee, Georgia, Alabama, Misstesippi, Louisiann, Arkanasa, and Texas.

Historicip Tickets can be obtained at the great Southseastern Ballicad Office, corner of Pennsylvania accuse and Stath street, Washington, on beard of the Steam Ferry Boat George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Alexandria Ballicast, at Alexandria.

To Bichmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoeville, Dailon, Athana, Chattanacega, Nashville, Huntaville, Grand Juncson, Memphis, Montgomery, and Now Orleans.

By a Breet Boute and Continuous Entlway Connexions to Memphis.

Ashriling grader Expedition and Confort, and being over 200 miles

By a Birect Boute and Continuous Ballway Connexions to Homphis, admining greater Expeditions and Countert, and being over 200 miles nature that by any other Poute. The stam is rery bout George Page leaves the fact of Seventh street 161 of clock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the cars for channont, Charlotteaville, Stambon, White Sufphur Springs, Wood-net, &r. and if 74, p. m., for Birkmond and all points Southwest, nating are and close connections to Homphis. Ingage wagons and omnibuser leave the office, Pn. avenue, at 6 clock, a. m. and 7, p. 22.

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent, Washington.

uses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will all corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue,

e time the boats leave Alexandria. TOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE. MENT, WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASH GYON DERECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, A POTOMAC STRAMERS AND RECEMOND AND POTOMAC RAIL-

FORMAC STEARERS AND RECHMOND AND POPOMAC RAIL-LINE—Two fast faily fines from Washington for the South outhwest. Bonts leave their berths, floot of 6th street, at 6 kg, and 7 kg, pn. Passengers by the morning boat can obtain a fine fast on board and onjoy a picrosant sail of 3 kg hours down the aful Potenace, passing in full view of Memra Vernon. By the og bout they images a good suppor and a rest of four hours in retails bertian or state rooms, and arrive in Richmond in time to ct with all the trains for the South and Southwest. great southern mult be caveraged over this route, it being 44 shorter and 100 miles less rairconding than by any other route, the certain commissions to

ISBURIO, RICIDIONE, AND PETERSBURIO, VIRGINEA; WHEBON AN STON, N. C.; CRAILESTON, S. C.; AUGUSTA, GA.; MONTROMACH BELS, ALA., DURICT TO NEW OBLEANS AND ALL SOUTHERS CIVIS

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

yuchburg.

For through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at the southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one door lot of Browns' lidet, or on board the boute, not of 6th atreet.

### NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and solid that a discriminating poble were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have unlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Brandway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will camble the subscribers in keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be half to constructing asfect for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jeweiry.

ALSO-

Wil keep on hand and make to order all kinds of monoy enests, vanit toors, and bark varilts. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or toro doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, roadway, corner Murray st., New York.
F. COYLE & CO., Agents
Washington, D. C. B. W. KNOWLES, Agen d, Virginia.

### DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, arminote in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercandia credits, he use in Kurope, China, &c.

Century, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Bemostrat: Below we publish a letter to be wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glow-will of the species merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must awa in effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates requirantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor osclessa othery from the press:

Paur O. J. Woon & Co.: Gentlemen: Having my attention called a six months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair; which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers over of the same character. Some three months since I procured a site of your Hair Ecciterative, and used it. I soon found it was since of the same character is not been sounded in the same since a week. I have since recurred another bottle of which I have need to I can now certify the wirld that the gray or white hair hoss totally disappeared, both any loss of the same since and believe more soft and gloosy than it has been before for twenty-five so, has need it with the same effect.

The above notice if them due to your for your valuable discovery. I Bars, (Me.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

so, has used it with the same effice. The above notice I does not be pure for your valuable discovery. I measured that who ever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion be contradict my statements. I are a citizen of this stay and a remission here for the heat fifteem years, and am known to send years of the stay over one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make the above, with my some attached, is a your service, as I wish to reserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am, truly, yours, A. C. RAYMOND,

Baumenn, Jan. 23, 1858. WOOD'S HAIR RESPONATIVE.

Pair. Wom: Duar sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best ortan of any hair, from the effects of the pellow ferver in New Orleans, 1554, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found to inswer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and losey, and ne works can express my obligations to you in giving to afficied such a treasure.

PRINT JOHNSON. sted such a treasure.

Indersigned, J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, autor of the Orthodox Church at Brookheld, Massachusetta. Synthemus of great inducace and universally belowed.

WM. DYER.

Васокиять, Jan. 12, 1858. make that the first partial of your hair becomes a map feature to say that the effect has been excellent in re-inflammation, dandreaff, and a constant tendency to inching that I have four troubled from childrhood, and has also remain the first partial color. I have she with anything like the same plussure or all no other article with anything like the same plussure or

J. K. HRAGG. Nours, fruly.

Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz large, mebut small, the small hottle half a pint, and retails for one doinot small, the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in
our thru the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large
quart, firty per cont. more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a

by all good Druggists and Papey Goods Dualers.

printers, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the dening Setablishment.) and 114 Market street,

# The Washington Anio

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

### VOL. XIV. NO. 160.

### WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1858.

DROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1859. QUARTHUMANIN'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, Washington, Sups. 28, 1858. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday of October next, at 5 o'clock, p. m., for Furnishing rus to the United States marines at the following stations for the States of the College of the College

Charlestown Massachusetts; Portamouth, New Hampshire; Recoskyn, Long Island, New York; Philadelphia, Pounsy Yannis; Gosport, near Nortolk, Virgunia; Warrington, Phorikia; and Washington, District of Columbia.

overnment.

Forms of bids will be furnished on application to this office.

Newspapers publishing the above advertisement will please paper containing the first advertisement to this office for

D. J. SUTHERLAND,
Major and Quartermaster.

The "National Intelligencer" and "Evening Star," Washington, D.
C., "Patriot," Concord, N. H.; "Ganotte," Fortamouth, N. H.; "Post"
and "Herald, "Boston, Mase.; "Engle," Brooklya, N. Y.; "remnsylyanian" and "Argus," Philadelphia, Pa; "Argus," Norolk, Ya.; and
"Era," Penancisia, Pla., will publish above three times a week till
28th October next, and send bill, accompanied by a copy of advertisement, to this office for payment.

Sep 29—cotd

# PROPOSALS FOR SHAFTS.

PROPOSALS FOR SHAFTS.

U. S. CAPTOL EXTRESION AND WASHINGTON ACCEDETE GIVEN.

Washington, September 20th, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the f arthday of Excember next, at mon, for furnishing, on the grounds of the
Extension of the Captaled, one hundred Shafts for the columns of the
exterior portions of that building.

The dimensions are as follows.
One hundred shafts, including the upper torus of the base: each
shaft to be twenty-dive feet two and one-eighth inches in buight from
the bottom of sais torus to the top of the upper astragal.

The diameter of the torus or bottom piece of shaft to be three feet
seven and five-eighths inches; the diameter of the shaft above the
base to be three feet, and at the neck below the capital two feet sixand-one-eighth inches; and the diameter of the upper astragal to be
two feet eieven-and-seven-eighths inches. These are the next dimensions of the work when finished.

All the blocks to be scalabled round to dimensions, and to be free
from all defects which would make blemishes in the finished columns.

The above shafts to be of white American marble, similar in color,
grain, and composition to that used in the exterior of the Capitol Extension, which comes from near Lee, Massachmetts.

Every proposal should be accompanied with a block at least one
cubic foot in size, as a specimen of the marble effect. This specimen will be submitted to proper chemical and mechanical tests before
being accepted far the work.

# M. C. MEIGS, Capt. of Engineers In charge of U. S. Capitot Exter

# FORM OF A GUARANTEZ.

We the undersigned, residents of , in the State of , hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guaranty, in case the foregoing bit of be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and audicient sureties, to perform the work or furnish the articles proposed, in conformity to the terms of the severtisement under which is was made. And in case the said shall fail to onter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer he the said. To Carr. M. C. Mmos, U. S. Engineers.

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the bove named guaranters are good and sufficient.

Out 1—codts!

E. F.

RICH SCHEMES FOR NOVEMBER, 1858.— GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

drawn under the Superintendence of Commissioners appointed

\$37,500 |-Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 247, for 1838. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Satar-tay, NOVEMBER 6, 1858.

75 number Lottery.—13 Drawn Ballots.

			Acres 6	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	100			
1	prize	of	\$37,500			ď		
1	do		15,000	20	prizes	of		1,000
1	do		10,000	20	do			500
1	do		7,540	20	do			400
1	do		5,000	29	do			300
1	do		4,000	199	da	125533		200
1	-	Aut.,	dec			&c.		
		Tickets \$10	-balves	\$5	quarte	rs \$2 50		
C	artifica	ites of packages of	25 whole	tick	eta			\$140
1		a do	25 half					
	I	o do	25 quart	er d	0			35
			-	-				
	\$36.6	od!-Lottery for	the Ben	efft. e	f the	STATE O	F DELA	WARE,

Class 253, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, 78 No. Lottery-14 Drawn Ballots.

| STANDON SCHOOL | STANDON Tickets \$10-halves \$5-quarters \$2 50 Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets
Do do 26 half do
Do do 26 quarter do .

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH
Cantury, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative.

Anys the St. Louin (186.) Bennetrat: Beliew was publish a letter to
Wood, of the city, from a gontieman in Moine, which speaks glow
75 No. Lettery.—13 Drawn Hallots.

tize of \$35,000 | 1 prize of ... | 15,000 | 1 do ... | 1 do ... | 7,500 | 50 prizes of ... | 5,000 | 228 do ... | Ticketa \$10-halves \$5-quarters \$2 50. ortificates of packages of 25 whole tickets ...

Do do 25 half do ...

Do do 25 quarter do ...

\$50,000 |-Lottery for the Bonedt of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Chee S, Sec 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, NOVEMBER 27, 1858. 78 No. Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

THE DEMOCRACY OF BUNKER HILL. SPEECH OF SIDNEY WEBSTER, ESQ.

While I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Charlestown Control Committee, for the invitation to address the democrats of this monumental city to-night, and while I do not fail to appreciate this manifestation of kindness and good-will with which you have roceived me. I can, nevertheless, but feel that this occasion, so cheering and so amplicious of future results, does not, except perhaps in its minutest portion, belong to me or such as me. The rapidly-thing hours of this evening can be made more attractive and instructive by works of counses and wisdoms from the republican party can put in guished gentleman near me who is to address you, have, for long years, bravely "followed the flag and kept step to the music of the Union," than by suggestions from those who have more recently come upon the stage of manhood, and thus have less experience in public affairs, but, I know my friend will allow me to say, not less of devotion to the constitution and to this blessed Union of States. Young men for action, but offer men for counter. It is not in the republic of that class within her own limits, but not throughout frame to higher a point of the proposes, is not proved in the form of the counter party which, as represented by you, it, and proud feature of the democratic party—that party which, as represented by you, it, and proud feature of this party, that it unites the wisdom and proud feature of this party, that it unites the wisdom and proud feature of this party, that it unites the wisdom and proud feature of this party, that it unites the wisdom and proud feature of this party, that it unites the wisdom and proud feature of this party, that it unites the wisdom and proud feature of this party, that it unites the wisdom and proud feature of this party, that it unites the wisdom and proud feature of this party, that it unites the wisdom and proud feature of this party, that it unites the wisdom and proud feature of this party, that it unites the wisdom and proud feature of this party, that it unites the It is the combination of those opposite qualities of age and youth, of conservatism and progress, of federal power and State independence, of legality and equality which, in their application, makes the conspicuous su-periority of the democratic party in the business of gov-

property to be protected by law, and transmitted to those who shall come after them, are beginning to admit, what some before denied, that the democratic party is at once the progressive and the conservative party of the United States, and that it, and it alone, has disposition and abli-ity to do justice to all the great interests—the agricul-tural, the manufacturing, the shipping interests of the Commonwealth; and that it, and it alone, can give re-newed vitality and force to the constitution and bill of rights of Massachusetts, which are now apparently somerights or Massachusetts, which are now apparately somewhat forgotten; and so can make us secure in our houses, stores, and workshops, from unreasonable searches and seizures by officers acting under laws inspired by men who pretend to seek only the public good, when in fact they prostitute the holy cause of temperance and sobriety to party purposes and party passions.

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, we are on the eve of another anomal election, which is to decide what princi-

another annual election, which is to decide what princi-ples of public policy shall inspire and what men shall hold the power and direct the destinies of this Commonwealth for another year. The democratic party ask all men who have the electoral franchise to give unpreju-diced consideration to the candidates for office which they present to the people of Massachusetts. More especially do we appeal to the members of the old whig party, and of that national American party, to support our candidates and vote our ticket at the coming election. Why should they not? If there are to night within Why should they not? If there are to-night, within why should they not. If there are to-night, within the sound of my voice, gentlemen who belong to either or both of those party organizations, let me be permitted, with great deference, to make the appeal more personal, and ask why should you not join us in the present canvass?

You who claim still to be members of the whig partythat once national and patriotic association of national and patriotic men—I say national and patriotic; for I will never so far stultify myself, or impeach the history of my country, as to deny that a party led by Hamilton, Webster, Clay, Everett, and Choate, among others, had not those qualities of goodness and greatness. That their theory of the constitution, in respect to the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the States; that their exposition of the relation of the States to that government; that their idea of more danger to be apprehended from the centrifugal than the centripetal tendencies of our political system were and are erroneous, I do not doubt. Those questions, it is to be hoped, have been settled by the practical working of the machine of our government. You, I repeat, who claim fellowship with that once whig party, what can constrain you from uniting with us to redeem the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from the condition of antagonism to the federal that once national and patriotic association of national chasetts from the condition of antagonism to the federal chasetts from the condition of allogoustic and that the government into which she has fallen? You admit that the democratic party is the only political organization in the United States which has nationality of doctrine and purpose,

negative. It renes no existence and support upon an-tagonism of what the democratic party recommend. Read the call of that republican party for their last State conany possible capacity for reco

ask for legislation by Congress, which, while looking to the good of the whole people, shall succor the manufacturing, or the shipping, or the fishing interest of this commonwealth! Why do they not join the only party which can, by any possibility, give them the legislation they require! It is said on all hands that the exigencies of the nation will require modification of the existing tariff of duties on imports, in order to afford sufficient of the revenue, and who do not entertain and avow sentiments on other public questions which makes it impossible for them to be useful in Congress either to Massachunight that there can and will be but two parties—cannot timents on other public questions which makes it impossible for them to be useful in Congress either to Massachusetts or her material interests. So with the shipping and

Service of the servic

United States. Black foreigners may be made citizens of a State, but, under existing acts of Congress, cannot be made citizens of the United States. Those acts apply only to white men. In the State of Massachusetts, too, there is distinction between citizens and electors. I take it that women, minors, and persons incapacitated by pauperism among us, are citizens of Massachusetts, that is, citizens, at distinguished from persons who are aliens and do not constitute a portion of the political society of the Commonwealth. But these persons are not voters in this Commonwealth. Thus it will be seen that it is not in the power of Congress either

A longer term will not certainly diminish instances of perjury, because the indiscements being the same, the greater the difficulties to be overcome the greater will be the amount of fraud. And, again, extension of the term of naturalization would only operate to keep away those foreigners who were induced to come to us chiefly by po-litical causes, and those are generally intelligent and uselitical causes, and those are generally intelligent and use The criminals, the convicts, the paupers, of Europe—they who ought to be kept out of our limits— do not care for citizenship of the United States, or, at least, it is not the controlling motive with them. With national Americans entertaining these purposes, then, there should not be reasons to keep them, in the national with us to restore Mussachusetts to her true place in the

amily of States.

The only practical aspect of this American que has always seemed to me one of purely State considera-tion. Each State will certainly, in any event, have com-plete power to decide the question as it pleases. Even now the Northwest and the Northeast are playing at cross purposes in the matter. The new States encourage, and the old States of those sections discourage, foreign-transatlantic immigration. What may be the result no one can foretell. For myself, I hope it will not be exclusion from our shores of these brave men, these propagandists of labor and toil from the Old World, who, with damantine muscle, have dug our canals, built our railroads, levelled our mountains, constructed our docks, rected our cities, and made the wilderness to flourish and blossom like a garden. I would rather welcome them to this home in America where there is room mough, and work enough, and broad enough for all where labor is honorable and religion is free.

I believe that the democratic heart of this nation yearn to the countrymen of these European exiles who partici-pated in our revolutionary struggle, and who in every battle-field from Lexington to Chepulteper attested, by the sacrament of blood, their feality to our great re-

what a history, Mr. Charman, is that of this lish race? How full of suggestion of an untold future? Who shall say, but in the provisience of God, those amazing tides of emigration which have so long flowed forth from that green, flashing emerald of the ocean, shall not return to whence they came, and that sad and lonely island thus be the central land of learning and genius, her plains and hill-sides dotted with cities and thriving villages and her speech been exceeded with the comparer. plains and hill-sides dotted with caues and through lages, and her smooth bays crowded with the commerce of all nations? Who shall say that poverty and hunger shall not yet flee away from Ireland, and happy peasants, the control of stalwart men and lovely women, again throng her rich valleys and call the land their own! Sir, I could never dare to aid in resistance of that exodus of Ireland to America. I believe it to be ordained by Almighty God What matters it what religion these wandering exiles profess, so long as it be the religion of the cross? I will not complain that their Gospel banner-bearers carry the reli-gion of Calvary to the hunting ground of the savage In-dian of the West. I will not be disturbed by the specta-cle of the edifices of their church which rise in our cities, and upon our yet unreclaimed domain beyond the Missis United States which has nationality of doctrine and purpose, and that whatever may be the occasional result of elections for members of the lower house of Congress, it is the only party which, as public questions are now presented, can hold the executive power of the republic. The last presidential canvass, carried on under accidental circumstances of great disadvantage to the democrats, and of corresponding advantage to the republicans, made the fact apparent that the republican party could never hope, on its present issues, to elect a President.

What political objects do the national whice seek to

What political objects do the national whigs seek to btain! First and foremost, I presume, a wise and fru-

You were in substance told here last night-that is, as the call of that is not the case. What would be thought of a religious sect which should rest its whole creed or doctrine, not upon any principle, but upon exposition of the errors and mistakes of other denominations? Thus it is with the republicans. They have no propositions of government to offer. Their work is in prying about for the inconsistencies of others. They watch for mistakes. They can only tear down, without which is gone. The two cannot be devided. They are watch for mistakes. They can only tear down, without any possible capacity for reconstruction.

Union has gone. The two cannot be devided. They are inseparable one from the other. When the democratic party falls, then this Union falls. While the democratic party stands, this Union stands.

## "While stands the Collecum, Rome shall stand; When falls the Collecum, Rome shall fall,"

The democratic party stands to-day where it stood in the days of Jefferson. It has just won a great battle upon the very doctrine of popular supremacy to which Thomas Jefferson gave immortality in the Declaration of Independence, and which heralded the commencement revenue to meet the necessary expenditures of public money. If this be so, then why will the persons most interested in manufactures not co-operate with us to send men to Congress competent to deal with this vast question

sible for them to be useful in Congress either to Massachusets or her material interests. So with the shipping and the fishing of our commonwealth. How was it in the last Congress when a proposition was made to repeal the fishing bounties? Was there one to be found, among our delegation, competent to unfold and explain the theory of legislation upon which that great interest depends? No! The delegation was, in effect, dumb, inasmuch as they failed to vindicate the act of Congress upon which those bounties rest.

And so with that portion of the American party who do not and cannot sanction the pestilent political herssies of Tepublicanism. What constrains you from joining the democracit eparty, if not upon state issues, still from joining use of ar as to support democracic cannot might that there can and will be but two parties—cannot prevail in the United States. It cannot induce the people to set saide the constitution. Abler and failed. Is it possible that while the whig party under Clay and Webster could not prevail on the whig party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail as a sure of the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not prevail and the whige party under Clay and Webster could not be whige party under Clay and Webste

Mr. Chairman, I will not detain you longer. I can express no better hope for Massachusetts than that they, and all the nominees of the party, may be triumphantly

### THE POSTAL REVENUE.

The Evening Star publishes the subjoined tabular state ents relating to the postal revenue of the United States The first presents a comparitive view of the receipts for letter and newspaper postage, registered letters, postage stamps, and stamped envelopes, (being the entire postal revenue,) in the several States of the Union during the years ending June 30, 1857, and June 30, 1858. By ference to it, it will be observed that there have been increased receipts during 1858 in the States of New Hampshire, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Missis-ippi, Texas, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Louislana, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, and Minne-sota, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories of Operator New Maryles, Nebresics, Washington, and of Oregon, New Mexico, Nebraska, Washington, and Kansas, while in the other States the receipts are less than in 1857. It is a singular circumstance, in this connection, that there is shown to be an increase in all the southern States with the single exception of Alabama while in all the older non-slaveholding States, excep New Hampshire and New Jersey, there is a palpable fall ing off. The aggregates show an increas of \$125,675 91. Here is the statement:

Statement	of Receipts.		
States.	1857.	1858	
Maine	\$154,565 92	\$153,152	1
New Hampshire	102,657 86	105,414	1
Vermont	100,743 96	100,379	ì
Massachusetts	579,946 65	565,633	ì
Rhode Island	64,077 08	61,054	
Connecticut.	212,492 21	199,324	
New York	1,503,444 42	1,458,711	Ì
New Jersey		121,272	4
Pennsylvania		617,756	1
Delaware	20,379 48	21,822	Ì
Maryland	173,192 23	176,018	1
District of Columbia	44,698 70	50,902	q
Virginia	234,531 59	242,951	1
North Carolina	75,328 72	81,405	1
South Carolina	95,503 98	101,144	1
Georgia.	153,858 32	761,616	1
Florida	20,898 39	24,683	4
Alabama	115,396 71	111,091	1
Minsissippi	84,677 52	88,458	4
Texas	77,516 98	85,449	4
Kentucky	136,942 51	140,049	1
Michigan	167,934 44	165,882	1
Wisconsin	180,428 40	185,228	4
Louisiana	154,504 85	180,042	1
Tennessee	114,596 80	118,813	1
Missouri	165,317 21	190,180	1
Illinois	399,383 66	440,865	1
Ohio	490,323 78	503,019	4
Indiana	184,813 45	192,548	4
Arkanans	29,824 95	35,726	1
Iowa	157,724 92	156,791	1
California	256,993 91	256,746	4
Oregon Territory	12,095 39	13,576	4
Minnesota	43,815 71	51,781	4
New Mexico	1,640 88	1,759	į
Utah	1,383 69	1,300	j
Nebraska	3,929 13	9,079	1
Washington	1,789 80	2,426	1
Kansas	10,945 62	21,984	1

Totals ---- 7,079,367 81 7,196,043 72 gal government. Can the republican party give you such a government? Will they give you such a government? To ask the question is to answer it. The republican party has no affirmative ideas of government. Everything is negative. It relies for existence and support upon antagonism of what the democratic party recommend. Read the call of that republican party for their last State contains of the call of that republican party for their last State contains and the call of that republican party for their last State contains and the call of that republican party for their last State contains and the call of that republican party for their last State contains and the call of that republican party for their last State contains and the call of that republican party for their last State contains and who will make my poor words appear like a farthing in yet to be added to this side of the account the expense of transportation, which in 1857 amounted to an aggregate of \$6.56, 152 66, and it will hardly fall under that of transportation, which in 1857 amounted to an aggregate of \$6,506,152 66, and it will hardly fall under that sum during 1858. This statement exhibits an excess of expenditures in 1858 over 1857 in every State and Ter-

receipts by \$38,978 55.

In 1857, the expenses of the Post Office Department exceeded the revenue derived from the postal service by \$2,814,574 41, without including the foreign mails on either side of the account. During 1858 the probabilities are that a larger deficit will be exhibited. The second statement referred to above is as follows:

### Statement of Expenditures.

•	States.	1001.	1000-
à.	Maine	\$87,883 86	\$88,983
1	New Hampshire	55,134 83	57,604
ť	Vermont	54,831 34	54,870
t.	Massachusetts	246,596 21	247,993
t	Rhode Island	26,456 78	26,194
r	Connecticut	96,143 52	95,646
ş.	New York	600,778 72	628,161
ŀ	Pennsylvania	270,125 36	282,225
Ŧ	New Jersey	57,214 27	60,277
ů.	Delaware	9,867 34	10,215
t	Maryland	63,742 44	64,120
9	District of Columbia	38,621 74	39,595
ı	Virginia	121,192 63	126,139
ы	North Carolina	41,401 84	43,119
H	South Carolina	38,798 85	41,011
H	Georgia	79,285 38	80,817
r	Florida	10,984 79	12,284 9
٠	Alabama	55,334 26	60,489
į.	Mississtppi	44,683 20	47,830
ď	Texas	39,439 42	43,934
1	Kentucky	67,092 38	67,875
g	Michigan	89,653 62	90,722
Ц	Wisconsin	85,600 20	89,236
H	Louisiana	56,602 64	61,166
ij	Tennessee	57,109 13	62,951
-	Missouri	73,265 19	85,978
	Illinois.	217,211 78	250,101
ij	Ohio	246,499 84	255,989
ŀ,	Indiana	102,268 22	107,000 8
ŧ.	Arkansas'	18,793 93	22,231 (
и	Iowa	85,200 84	89,400
d	California	114,022 25	106,506
ij	Oregon Territory	5,579 34	6,132
Ŋ	Minnesota.	21,339 66	27,247 1
ü	New Mexico	692 42	766
S	Utah	792 80	721 2
Ы	Nebraska	2,236 64	4,928 4
d	Washington	842 12	1,427
d	Kansas	5,464 48	11,535 (
ы	*****************	The state of the same	Alband Talka Salah

Special Notice '. Subscribers:

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But the opposition hang as a bob to their

### Extract from a speech delivered by C. W. Carrigar

hite, the charge of corruption against the democrati-party. Now, what are the facts? Come up to the bar-you self-virtuous "people's party." Come up, you ha ters of corruption, and look me in the face, if you can while I propound a few questions. Did you ever he a democratic member of the United States Ho Representatives expelled for taking a bribe! [She Representatives expelled for taking a bribe? Shou no!—no!] Did you ever hear of the black-republic now members of the "people's party," Matteson Edwards, resigning their seats in order to avoid the lution of expulsion? [Cries of yes, and great appla Another question: Did you ever hear of a democ legislature being bought up by worthless railroad bo Have you ever heard of the black-republican gover senate, and house of representatives of the State of consin selling themselves and their law-making prettive to the La Crosse and Milwankee Railroad Comparative to the La Crosse and Milwankee Railroad Comparative to the State of tive to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Raifread Company ?

[Tremendous applause] Another question—virtuous

"people's party"—don't wince—take it calmly, for I
delight in your excortation: Did you ever hear of an attempt by a democratic manufacturer to control the
legislation of Congress? Do you forget the unblushing effrontery of the black-republican manufacturers of the Lawrence Company, who with \$80,000
aought to bribe Congress to do their bidding? [Great
applause.] Another question.—Did you ever hear of a
democratic editor selling himself for the purpose of
carrying through Congress spurious legislation? Did carrying through Congress spurious legislation: Did you? [Shouts of "no!"] Did you ever hear of Hornes Greeley, the mouth piece of this new "people's party," receiving \$1,000 from some railroad company in Iowa? [Applause.] Or Thurlow Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, pocketing \$5,000 for tariff statistics! [applianse.] Or Gen. J. Watson Webb, of the New Journal, pocketing \$5,000 for lariff statistics! Great applanse.] Or Gen. J. Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, being ready to lobby anything if they would pay his house-rent and furnish his table! [Immense cheering.] Another question.—Did you ever know a democratic administration to pass a Galphin swindle! The Hon. Thomas Corwin, the Scoretary of the Treasury who passed this great swindle, is now a candidate for Congress in the State of Ohio on the "people's" ticket. [Cheers.] Virtuous "people's" party, I think I have crammed you with a dose of your own corrupt acts that all the blue pills and citrate of magnesia in the country would full to work off. [Great cheering.] Talk about corruption in the democratic party! why, so Talk about corruption in the democratic party! why, so fond are you of plunder that after death your coffined bones would dance to the clink of a silver dollar on your ombstone. [Long-continued appliance]
But after all, my follow-citizens, this great noise about
protection and corruption. is only a rallying cry for 1860,
or another and more bitter sectional strife. The same

for another and more bitter sectional strife. The same men are figuring in this new movement who gave life to the hot blood of 1856. They have stretched, almost to breaking, the sinews of our national brotherhood; they have almost alienated one section of our confederacy, and breaking, the sinews of our national brotherhool; they have almost alienated one section of our confederacy, and they now seek to finish their infamous work. The cry has gone forth that "this country must be all free or all slave," and they are marshalling their forces to break down State-rights or disrupt the confederacy. All syes are turned to Pennsylvania to know what she will do and say. Planted, as she is, on the imaginary line of derision, what will she do in that crisis! The answer we send to the country, from the thousands here assembled, is—Pennsylvania will be true to the constitution and the Union. [Great applause.] Her confidence is firm as her mountains, and her devotion hating as the iron in her ore beds. [Vociferous applause.] She will uphold or fall with the banner of nationality. But, if fall she must—if a separation of this confederacy is brought about by the infamous machinations of this black "people's party"—it will not be the separation they contemplate. No Mason and Dixon's line will mark the boundary. Washington's ashes rest below that line, and Pennsylvania clings to the memories that hallow his tombstone. [Enthusianite appliause.] Juckson's remains lie in the southern Hermitage. Pennsylvania's heart is even now in his grave. [Long-continued appliause.] No Mason and Dixon's line will mark the boundary, but from the noble Hudson to the everglades of Florida a new Union of States, loving and fraternising, will rejoice in the sunshine of constitutional liberty. but from the noble Hudson to the everglades of Flor-ida a new Union of States, loving and fraternizing, will rejoice in the sunshine of constitutional liberty. [Great cheering] Nor would the movement be new to our country. In our infancy we adopted the art-icles of confederation for our government, but soon found them inadequate to our wants. We then met in convention, and, for the purpose of forming a more perfect Union, adopted the constitution under which we live. For years we were peaceful and happy, until the treason of New England worked its way through all the northern States. There it is rankling and festering, and unless the knife of a sound, national conservation is be the calling of a new convention, to form a still more perfect Union, leaving the New England States with their treason and incendiarism attached to the British provinces, where they naturally belong—her national democracy having previously fied from her as from a doomed city. [Rantoners analyses 1] would not advente this cous applause.] I would not advocate the fil we had exhausted every means of con-had nothing left but the honor that orig z until we proceeding until we had es-ciliation, and had nothing nally sealed the compact.

Let us, my fellow-citizens, by our exertic to keep that day far distant. Let us rally enthusiastically to the support of democratic principles and a democratic administration that is pledged for the preservation of State-rights, and, consequently, the Union. In proportion as the opposition vent their curses upon the President of our choice, let us take him closer to our hearts, and shigh him from their rules as the first curse when the president of our choice, let us take him closer to our hearts, and shigh him from their rules as the first curses upon the president of the control o and shield him from their ruthless attacks. cheering.]

"Like some tail chiff that lifts its awful form, Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm, Though round its base the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sanshine settles on its head."

Though round as seed the rising clouds are spread.

Elernal sunshine settles on its head.

So stands Mr. Buchanan, and he can laugh to scorn any and all attacks, from any and all quarters. [Cheers.]

James the V gave to the people of Edinburgh a beautiful banner, in token of their loyal services. Around it the holiest recollections clustered, and at its appearance the Scots would instantly rally to do battle for their country. In the woful fight of Flodden, that banner was to the Scots what the plume of Murat was to the French. Where the fray was bluckest, where the dead were thickest, up rose that banner, and its flashings inspired the meanest soldier. So sacred was that banner, that when Randolph Murray, the captain of the City Band, bore it into Edinburgh, spearless and bloody, the people forgot their unutterable woe. The gift of James was safe. The banner we bear is more sacred than that of Edinburgh. It was given to the breeze by Thomas Jefferson, and has gathered new splendoes from many democratic administration. gathered new splendors from many democratic administrations. Never let it trail; uphold it and cling to it; cling to it as the boy Holland clung to the minute-gun of the Arctic as the waves rolled over her; cling to it as Mary clung to her faith in the resurrection of her Lond; cling to it as the only banner under which we can establish the carecity of man for self-government. Longlish the capacity of man for self-government. [Long-continued appliance.]